

Body Punges Into Midst of Theater Crowd

Screaming Man Hurls Self From Fourth Floor of the Hotel Normandie, Crashing Through Glass Awning

Dead as He Hits Walk

Passersby Are Cut and Roll Into Gutter, Women Faint and Reserves Are Called

A panic among matinee-goers was narrowly averted yesterday afternoon when a man whom the police have identified as Ralph W. Smith, forty years old, of Lynn, Mass., leaped from his room on the fourth floor of the Normandie Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, and was killed instantly.

The body crashed head first through the glass canopy over the entrance of the hotel under which a number of persons was passing at the time.

Thousands of persons and traffic which crowded the corner were thrown into confusion. Those who were under the canopy stumbled, fought and rushed for the street. A number of them were cut by flying glass. Some of the women were tumbled into the gutter. A crowd gathered about the hotel entrance, traffic became jammed, and a number of women fainted, before reserves from the West Thirtieth Street police station arrived.

Suicide, Say Police

The case has been reported as one of suicide by the police. A note was found in the man's pocket, directing that money be sent to an unidentified woman designated simply as "Sue." The note read:

"Sue: There is \$43 in this pocket book. It is for you." A bank book on the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank credited "Ralph W. Smith" with \$8.50 and \$33 in currency was found in the man's clothes.

The man registered at the Normandie Hotel on Friday night under the name of James Edwards, of Camden, N. J. After being assigned to room 405, he was not seen again until he was found shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At this time Patrolman Kellerman, of the West Thirtieth Street police station, was directed to the hotel, the opposite side of Broadway. He looked up and saw a man yelling from a window on the fourth floor of the hotel. The man was screaming and distressed and was waving his hands hysterically. A large crowd of matinee-goers and shoppers stopped to watch the man. But before his attention could be understood, he jumped.

Man Killed Instantly

Kellerman ran to the hotel side of the street, but hardly gained the sidewalk when the body of Smith, lunging downward, striking the stone balconies on the third and second floors as it fell, crashed upon the glass marquee canopy over the hotel doorway. The man was killed instantly.

While the reserves fought with the crowds the body was removed to the West Thirtieth Street station.

In the meantime the police found two separate addresses. Despite the fact that he had registered under the name of James Edwards, an identification card was found that was Ralph W. Smith, of 183 Oxford Street, Lynn, Mass. A card was also found bearing this name and an address in "Maplewood, Mass."

There is no such town in the State of Massachusetts.

Treadway Found Guilty Of Murdering Peirce

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Peter D. Treadway, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury today in connection with the robbing and killing of Henry T. Peirce, a manufacturer's sales agent, last November.

Counsel for Treadway said he would not ask for a new trial. The maximum penalty for second degree murder in Pennsylvania is twenty years.

Tuesday was placed on trial last Tuesday charged with the murder of Peirce, during which he testified that Marion A. Elliott, who has not yet been arrested, was solely responsible for the killing of Peirce.

Pierce was killed in his office on a Saturday night in November last. His body was found on the following Monday morning. The principal clew to the slayers was his red automobile, which was missing, but later located in a garage in Wheeling, W. Va., a few days after the body was found. About the same time Treadway and Susan Marie Rogers were arrested in a rooming house in Wheeling. They implicated Joseph A. Moss, who was subsequently arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Elliott.

The trials of Moss and the Rogers girl have been set for April 1. It was said they may not be tried because of their assistance to the prosecution.

Yale Man's Lamp Sheds New Light Under the Sea

Special Dispatch to The Tribune PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Enormous possibilities for work in the depths of the sea are held out by a new lamp now on exhibition at a marine show here. Experts say the invention opens a new field of deep sea work in many ways. The lamp, which is the invention of a student at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, enables divers to make repairs on vessels disabled at sea that are now impossible, except by recourse to drydocking.

The lamp is also expected to be of invaluable assistance during war times for enabling divers to clear the sea of dangerous mines. The United States Japanese and British navies have all ordered a supply of the lamps.

The lamp is also expected to be of value in deep sea fishing and in sponge fishing.

Middies' Dress Jacket Back Garment Discarded During War To Be Resumed

Special Dispatch to The Tribune ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19.—The midshipmen's dress jacket, the natty little garment which comes down as far as the ankle of the back of the wearer and which is adorned in front with three parallel rows of brass buttons, will again be worn by the students of the Naval Academy, beginning with the opening of the Academy year on October 1.

During the war the jacket was cast aside with everything else which was deemed a matter of adornment and had no practical value, but an order of Secretary of the Navy Denby provided for its resumption.

Chapin, who is serving a life sentence, therefore must quit the calling he has worked at for forty years. Warden Lanes has assigned him to a clerical job.

Sing Sing's newspaper, the pioneer prison publication in the world, was a curio of American journalism. It was started twenty-two years ago. Warden Omar V. Sage planned the first number. Warden Lanes was the first number. Warden Lanes was the first number.

Ever since then Sing Sing has turned out its paper, edited by prisoners. It was first known as The Star of Hope and was literary in style. Francis Quigley, celebrated bond forger, was one of its early editors. Afterward, when Thomas Mott Osborne was warden, Sing Sing started a second paper, and called it The Bulletin. Later and called the consolidated one the Star-Bulletin. Warden Lanes overhauled and changed the name to The Sing Sing Bulletin, in full charge.

Chapin was given considerable leeway. He filled the paper with breezy news items, snappy editorials and witty commentaries. Learned and short-winded special articles, as did state officials and influential friends of prison progress.

One of the articles that created a sensation was that of Charles Hugh Wilson, arch-bigamist, who described in detail the accomplishments of his eight wives as he was in prison newspaper. It was taken widely in America and in Europe and was in great demand both in and out of the prison. The inmates, who read each number thoroughly, will greatly miss it.

Major Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, announced yesterday that the prison newspaper, the Sing Sing Bulletin, which has been widely read since Charles E. Chapin, a former editor, now in prison, took charge of it, has suspended publication.

The prison journal has been hit by economic conditions. Warden Lawes explained that the funds from which the cost of publication of the newspaper was paid are exhausted. The only hope of saving it lies in the possibility of some wealthy friends of prison reform donating the material to print the paper for the rest of the fiscal year, which expires July 1. The prison officials pointed out that it would be useless to raise funds outside for getting out the Sing Sing journal because the state could not accept money. It probably could, however, accept the paper, ink and other materials.

Warden Lawes said there would be funds in the new budget for 1921-22, from which the expense of printing the paper could be paid, but he was doubtful if the Bulletin would ever again be resurrected if abolished for four months.

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\$14,000 Check Refused, Asks Loan of 25 Cents

Would-Be Purchaser of New Automobile Arrested; Man of Same Name a Fugitive

A man who gave his name as Edward Hopkins Smith and his address as the Hotel Biltmore strolled into the showrooms of the Biddle Motor Sales Corporation, at 200 Central Park South, yesterday afternoon. He had come in to purchase a car, he said.

After several minutes' inspection he indicated one glossy vehicle which struck his fancy and offered a \$14,000 check in payment therefor. Leo R. Best, the president, was sorry, but he couldn't take the check. Smith, somewhat nettled, muttered something about knowing Governor Miller and Police Commissioner Enright, and walked out.

Smith returned a short time later and told the president that instead of wanting to buy that \$14,000 car, he'd like to borrow 25 cents to pay his taxi fare to the Biltmore. Five patrolmen and a sergeant from the West Forty-seventh station arrested him.

Edward Hopkins Smith, it is said, recently escaped from an institution in Essex County, N. J. He is not registered at the Biltmore.

Enright Abolishes Police Station and Shifts 4 Captains

Union Market Precinct Men Divided Between Clinton and Fifth Streets; Dempsey Is Sent to Brooklyn

In the official orders of the Police Department of yesterday Police Commissioner Enright discontinued the old Union Market station, now known as the Sheriff Street station, at Houston and Sheriff streets, and transferred four police captains. The task of covering the abolished precinct will be divided between the Clinton Street and Fifth Street stations. Thirty-two of the patrolmen of the Union Market station were transferred to the Clinton Street station and eighteen to the Fifth Street station. Nine others were sent to other precincts.

Captain Edward J. Dempsey, who was in command of the Union Market station, was transferred to the Sixth Avenue station, in Brooklyn. Captain Thomas Myers, who was in command of the Sixth Avenue station, goes to a station at the intersection of Madison, of the Fifth Avenue station, goes to the Atlantic Avenue station, in Brooklyn. Captain Percy M. Du Bois, who is in command of the Atlantic Avenue station, goes to the Madison Avenue station, in Brooklyn. Captain Joseph Mahon, of the Fifth Avenue station, goes to the Atlantic Avenue station, in Brooklyn. Captain Percy M. Du Bois, who is in command of the Atlantic Avenue station, goes to the Madison Avenue station, in Brooklyn. Captain Joseph Mahon, of the Fifth Avenue station, goes to the Atlantic Avenue station, in Brooklyn.

The Union Market station is the third to be abolished on order of Commissioner Enright. The building was erected in 1845. It was rebuilt to serve the eastern end of the station house has been used as a market.

Captain Du Bois, the day before his indictment was handed down, made application for retirement. Commissioner Enright acted favorably on the application, but recanted at the request of ex-Governor Whitman. Du Bois contends that the approval of his retirement application was automatically moved him from the department and that the Commissioner had no right to suspend him.

Captain Myers was an inspector in charge of the Traffic Squad until April 17 of last year, when he was reduced to his present rank on order of Commissioner Enright. Two months ago he was transferred back to Far Rockaway, but it is understood that merchants of Far Rockaway requested Commissioner Enright to send Captain Myers back there because of his record for efficiency.

For Natural Monopolies

Vermont Governor Says U. S. Needs Them to Hold Trade

Governor James Hartness of Vermont said last night at the dinner of the Vermont Society at the Hotel Pennsylvania, at which he was one of the guests, that monopolies that were of "natural growth" should be encouraged or other nations would get ahead of the United States commercially.

"Our scheme of handling the so-called trusts is all wrong," he said. "We are not yet on the right track, by any means. The answer lies not in meddling with the men who are doing the work. In order to protect our wealth, our homes and our organizations of men and capital we must get a new viewpoint of these working forces. We soon must realize that monopolies are essential—that is, those that have a natural growth. If we don't have monopolies other countries will."

Other guests were Colonel Ira L. Reeves, John W. Thomas, Professor Frederick Tupper, of the University of Vermont; T. R. Steele, Julius A. Wilcox, the Rev. Glenn W. White and Helen Underwood Hoyt. Arthur L. James presided. About two hundred were at the dinner.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

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is disposed of

CATALOGUES MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS

Mrs. Leeds and Her Son Leave Miami Hastily

(Continued from page one)

husband, who named Ford Beauvais correspondent and attacked the legitimacy of the baby, Guy Stillman.

It is added that Mrs. Stillman's determination to fight the case by making counter charges similar to those of her husband was reached only after she personally had satisfied herself regarding allegations brought to her attention by anonymous and open informants. Mrs. Stillman, according to her friends, is a devoted mother, desiring the company of her children wherever possible. Anne and James, the oldest, who are attending school, pass their week-ends with her. Alexander, eleven years old, and little Guy are with her continually.

John S. Mack, of Poughkeepsie, guardian ad litem for Guy, is in a position to take final action in the Stillman divorce case, according to his legal associates. Should the principals show a disposition to drop the action or should it result in an impasse, Mr. Mack has the privilege of forcing a hearing on the allegation made against his ward. Mr. Mack, who has received several anonymous letters offering suggestions for settlement of the case, received another such missive yesterday. It was postmarked Dayton, Ohio, and was evidently a copy of a letter sent Mr. Stillman:

Dayton, Ohio, March 17, 1921.

"Dear Mr. A. Stillman, New York.

"Dear Sir: If you will read any recent edition of Mendel's law of heredity you will find the laws governing the coloring of eyes as worked out by Dr. Stillman. These laws are practically as follows:

"First—If both parents have brown eyes (meaning brown, black or hazel), then all the children have brown eyes.

"Second—If both parents have blue eyes (this means also gray), then all the children have gray or blue eyes.

"Third—If one parent has brown eyes (brown, black or hazel), then all the children have brown eyes, unless the parent that has brown eyes had a parent with blue eyes, in which case one-fourth of the children will have blue (or gray) eyes.

Declares Proof Certain

"Now, if Mrs. Stillman has blue eyes, or gray, and you also have and Guy also has, then the chances are that he is your son. But if Mrs. Stillman has blue eyes and the Indian has brown eyes and the boy has blue eyes, you may bet your soul's salvation that he does not belong to the Indian, unless the Indian had a parent with blue eyes, in which case one-fourth of the children will have blue (or gray) eyes.

Until the name of Mrs. Florence H. Leeds was mentioned in the Stillman case a photograph of the pretty chorus girl and her infant son was displayed prominently at the street entrance to the studio of Mrs. Emma Hilton at 620 Fifth Avenue. It was removed soon after the divorce case was started. Mrs. Leeds' lawyer, Mr. J. P. Lawlor, became a prominent figure in the divorce case. Mrs. Hilton, who takes photographs of children of children or of children with adults, admitted that she made a photograph of the boy and his mother, Mrs. Leeds, to the studio with her son, but would tell nothing about the arrangements which were made for the sitting nor who paid the bill for the pictures. Mrs. Hilton explained that she made the practice in her business to guard her customers' pictures carefully and to show them or to release them only with express permission to do so.

"If you can get permission from Mrs. Leeds I shall let you see the pictures," she said. "I'll let you have one if you can get her permission."

"Will you give up one of the photographs if permission is obtained from Mr. Stillman?" she was asked.

"You'll never get permission from Mr. Stillman," she said emphatically.

Haunt of Eastman Held Up

Gunman Hunting 'Monk's' Enemy Gets \$2,000 From Six Men

The Court Café, at Driggs Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, the favorite resort of the gangster Monk Eastman, who was shot and killed a few months ago, was held up early yesterday morning by a gunman whose victims recognized him, they said, as a crony of Eastman's.

Sweeping a revolver around the circle of half a dozen men, the hold-up man announced that he was looking for one of Monk's enemies. He was willing to discover the man he sought, he remarked that now he was there he'd just take up a collection. He got about \$2,000 from Frederick Gurnahausen, the proprietor of the place, and the five others.

It was from this saloon that Eastman and his companions set out on the automobile ride which was the gang leader's last.

Next Step Wednesday

"I am perfectly familiar with the case," he said, "but I positively will not discuss it with you. I would refer you to Mrs. Stillman or the attorneys of record. I am retained simply to present the litigation to the court. The next legal step in the case is before Judge Morschauser next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Ernest G. Stillman, of 71 East Seventy-second Street, a brother of James A. Stillman, said yesterday that he knew nothing at all of the banker's domestic affairs, because "the Silent Man of Wall Street" was silent about where his closest relatives were concerned. Asked whether he could not explain his brother's apparent defiance of public criticism, Dr. Stillman replied that anything else might have been surprising.

"It is just his usual obstinacy," Dr.

Lawrenceville Professor and Wife Ousted

(Continued from page one)

Glory of Going On." She is at work now on "The Bell," which is to be published this spring.

For ten years her husband had been head of the history department at Lawrenceville. During the war he was in charge of the A. E. F. educational work in England. Mrs. Pahlow asserted that Major Abbott had evinced hostility to her ever since he became a head master, and said that a charge of opening his mail which had been made against her husband was made simply to strengthen the case against them.

"Shortly after Major Abbott arrived," said a boy named Carter, who was in Kennedy House, needed attention from an oculist, and an oculist in Trenton advised him to go to his own physician in Baltimore. Major Abbott gave him a note to his physician which he brought back to Kennedy House.

"Mr. Pahlow decided to telegraph to the Baltimore oculist to make sure of Abbott's note to relay its contents by letter to Baltimore. Upon learning of this Major Abbott openly accused him of opening his mail, and when Mr. Pahlow was called before the board of directors that was one of the charges against him."

It was February 14, Mrs. Pahlow said, that she and her husband received the letter informing them of the decision to dismiss them. They were told to discontinue their services would not be required after next June, when the school year ended.

Decide to Resign at Once

Her husband went before the board of directors, she said, and made a defense which lasted two hours, deciding upon this course after Major Abbott had refused to discuss with him the cause of his and his wife's dismissal. She and her husband decided to resign at once, she said, and wrote to Major Abbott telling him they did not care to be dismissed after the holidays. The response to this she said was a letter informing them they could depart last Tuesday but that they would be paid for the remainder of the school year.

"That would mean about \$1,800 unpaid," she said. "Major Abbott earned money," said Mrs. Pahlow. Major Abbott knows that we would regard it merely as a bribe, for he knows that if we are not vindicated Mr. Pahlow intends to make a public statement and will write to the boys' parents."

Led Boys Astray, Is Charge

The basic charge against them and the one which she most resents is, she says, that they were responsible for leading boys astray.

"About six months ago," she said, "five boys came to me for information on sex matters, and I explained a few things to them. Some of the explanations were made at the request of the mothers of the boys. A few days later Major Abbott came to Mr. Pahlow and said: 'There are bad things going on in Kennedy House.'"

"My husband asked him what he meant and he said: 'Your wife is talking sex to the boys.'"

"Why, I have been a mother and a sweetheart to the boys there, and there are hundreds of 'my boys' in Harvard, Yale and Princeton who will come to my defense in a hurry."

"Since our dismissal we have received hundreds of letters from the alumni of Lawrenceville and from students at Yale, Harvard and Princeton. William Edwards, who has been called a 'Big Bill' in New York, don't you?—has called a meeting of Princeton alumni in New York to protest against our dismissal. There are bad things going on in Cambridge, New Haven and Princeton."

Cleveland Woman Slayer Freed

CLEVELAND, March 19.—Mrs. Maude Miller was acquitted of a first degree murder charge by a jury in Judge Pearson's court this morning. The sealed verdict of the one woman and eleven men was returned late last night. Mrs. Miller was charged with the fatal shooting of her husband, Peter J. Miller, January 20. She declared she mistook him for a burglar when he broke open the door of their home.

FREE STORAGE

first year on purchases made at this SALE

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Receiverships Put Kink In Car Law, Says Volk

Brooklyn Congressman Hints Transit Act Is Cloak to Cover Other Rate Questions

Congressman Lester D. Volk, of Brooklyn, issued a statement yesterday in connection with the transit situation which brings out a phase he says has not yet been publicly discussed. In it he points out that all the local traction companies, with the exception of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, are in the hands of a Federal receiver, and then says:

"No state law now in effect or to be passed can confer any authority on any commission which would be enforceable without the consent of the Federal courts. The Governor is too good a constitutional lawyer and the attorneys for those interested are too keen to have overlooked this very important point. Either there exists an understanding or the transit feature of the bill is a cloak to cover the more important objects sought to be accomplished. We must not overlook the fact that the commission will have the power to increase gas, electric and telephone rates. The gas, electric and telephone companies do not enjoy the benefits and protection of Federal receiverships. They will be amenable to this law."

The Knight-Adler law will furnish a show cut and at once grant to the companies what they have been striving for many years to accomplish through the state courts."

Snails His Proof

Heredity Governs Law of Evolution

Bringing with him many thousands of specimens of snails, which he collected in the Polynesian area, in proof of the theory that evolution is the result of heredity and not of environment, Professor Henry E. Crampton, curator of the department of invertebrate zoology at the American Museum of Natural History, has returned to New York after a nine months' scientific expedition of a most unusual sort.

Dr. Crampton has written three volumes on the evolution of snails, in which form of life he finds evolutionary changes most remarkably pronounced.

Changes Astonish Him

"These changes are fairly astounding in the Polynesian area," said Dr. Crampton yesterday. "In the Society group new forms are establishing themselves with remarkable rapidity. I found almost unrecognizable changes taking place. Applied to the human race, such changes could not be more astonishing if blonds appeared among the black people or if a Laplander strain appeared in New York. These evolutionary changes are taking place within small areas. I found pronounced changes in fields that I had gone over a few years ago. Also, in an adjoining slope the spirals would twist in the opposite direction. The colors of the snails on one slope might be red and yellow and on the other brown with stripes. Yet all these snails which show such remarkable changes are under the same climatic and soil influence